

The syrinx (fig. 2, p. 104) is Columbine, with its lateral muscles attached inferiorly to the membrane between the penultimate and antepenultimate tracheal rings. The trachea is composed of rings which are very yielding in the middle line posteriorly. As can be seen in the figure, the muscoli sterno-tracheales, which are independent of the intrinsic muscles, are not quite symmetrically attached.

The furcula, as is the rule in the subfamily, is very slender, but complete, wherein this species differs from *Phænorhina goliath*, in which it is cartilaginous at its symphysial end, according to MM. Verreaux and Des Murs¹.

Myologically, the ambiens is to be found, not large; the femoro-caudal with its accessory head are well developed; the semitendinosus and its accessorius are the same.

There are two carotids; so that in this as well as all the other features above mentioned *Carpophaga latrans* agrees with my definition of the division of the Columbidae into which it naturally falls, its gizzard differing, however, from that of all but one of the species which have been examined.

9. Description of a new Species of *Helix* from Japan.

By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S.

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HELIX (CAMENA) CONGENER, n. sp.

Testa convexiusculo-orbiculata, spira breviter conica, subaperte umbilicata, tenuis, sordide pallido-virescenti-albida, fasciis tribus nigrofuscis, media latissima, infima umbilicum pingente; anfractus 5½, convexiusculi, lineis incrementi obliquis flexuosis, striisque spiralibus confertis insculpti, ultimus subtus satis convexus, prope aperturam leviter breviterque descendens; apertura perobliqua, semilunaris, intus fasciata; peristoma tenue, roseum vel lilaceum, marginibus conniventibus, supero breviter expanso, basali et columellari latius reflexis.

Diam. max. 30 mill., min. 25, alt. 18; aperturæ long. 15, lat. 14.

As this form approaches very closely to *H. peliomphala* of Pfeiffer, I will give a comparative description as the best means of showing its distinctness.

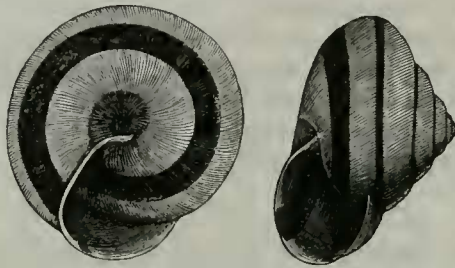
It is uniformly smaller, more narrowly umbilicated and of a paler ground-colour; its spire is constantly more elevated, aperture smaller; the banding in the fourteen specimens examined invariably follows the same arrangement, and not one of them exhibits any trace of the opaque yellow stripes or blotches which are almost invariably observable in a greater or less degree (on the bands most conspicuously) in *H. peliomphala*.

This is a very pretty, delicate species, and of a thin semitransparent texture. On the front of body-whorl, about two thirds of its whole extent from the lip, there is an oblique strongly marked line which is

¹ *Loc. cit.* p. 140.

suffused with a pinkish tint, evidently marking a period of cessation of growth, the colour having stained that part of the shell which then formed the lip of the aperture.

The uppermost dark band of the last whorl is situated a little above the middle, and passes just above the suture, and can be traced in part almost to the apical whorl. Adjoining this thin line there is a second thread-like one which borders the sutural edge of the whorls. The median band is very broad, frequently more than twice as wide as that above it, and encircles the whorl somewhat below the periphery; and the basal one, equally broad with the preceding, winds around the rounded margin of the umbilicus.



Helix (Camena) congener.

Other allied forms of this species are *H. luhuana*, Sowerby, which seems to be distinct from *H. peliomphala*, *H. simodæ*, Jay, and *H. herklotsi*, Martens.

Whether these five are good and distinct species or only local forms of one and the same, of which intermediate gradations have not yet been observed, remains yet to be ascertained; but, so far as our present knowledge extends, the differences of form, texture, banding, &c., warrant the presumption that they are specifically distinct.

The series of specimens upon which the above description is based has been kindly placed in my hands for examination by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, junior, who has presented two of them to the national collection.

10. Contributions to the Ornithology of the Philippines.—
No. IV. On the Collection made by Mr. A. H. Everett
in the Islands of Dinagat, Bazol, Nipah, and Sakuyok.
By ARTHUR, Marquis of TWEEDDALE, F.R.S., President
of the Society.

[Received December 11, 1877.]

(Plates VI.—VIII.)

The four islands in which Mr. Everett collected the birds of which I propose to give an account are situated to the north of the